SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1853. NO. 38.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy	$1 00
6 copies	5 00
12 "	10 00
30 "	20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of Josiah O. Watson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle without delay.

J. W. B. WATSON, Ex'r.

March 7, 1853. 3tw.

BONNETS and RIBBONS.

15 DOZ. Bonnets, from 75 cents to $7 50. Ribbons from 10 cents to $3 per yard.

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

IF YOU WANT TO LOOK DRESSED, call at Evans & Cooke's and get one of Bebee's Hats and J. Miles & Sons' Boots, and shine.

No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

Spt. Age, W. Post and Star, copy.

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

Beach's American Practice and Family Physician--Condensed.

BEING the Scientific System of Medicine on the Vegetable Principles, designed for all classes, in nine parts. Part I. The means of preventing disease, and promoting health. Part II General principles of the reformed Practice of Medicine and indications of cure. Part III. Internal diseases. Part IV. Surgical diseases. Part VI. Vegetable Materia Medica. Part VII. Pharmacy and Dispensatory Compounds. Part VIII. Diet for the Healthy and the Sick. Part IX. Outlines of Anotomy and Physiology with illustrations.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms and treatment of the diseases of Men, Women, and Children, of all climates, by W. Beach, M. D., Illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings. 14th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 31—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of authority contained in the Charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and in obedience to an order of the Board of Directors, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 30th of March next, the following shares of Stock in said Company, on which the instalments have not yet been paid in full, to wit:

J. W. Cosby	1 share.	W. W. White	1 share.
J. Woltering	3 "	W. G. Weaver	1 "
W. F. S. Alston	2 "	L. R. Parham	1 "
Ford. Falconer	1 "	Rid. Brown	5 "
W. F. Hilliard	1 "	Tho. Brown	1 "
B. Burroughs	1 "	H. Dent,	1 "
R. H. Moss	10 "	C. F. McRae	15 "
Sam'l Westray	1 "	P. H. Jones	1 "

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, February 25th, 1853. 29—td.

WHOLESALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va. 34—

Oswego Corn Starch.

THIS incomparably pure and beautiful article is exceedingly healthy, delicious and economical; and when desired, may be used as a substitute for, and in the same manner as Arrow Root. Boiled Custard, Pies Cake, Blanc Mange, Minute Pudding and other good things may be made with it in a few minutes. As Fruits are now becoming scarce, the Oswego Pudding will not go bad. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Beniamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 22—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling.)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
Cong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, [lecia,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and [brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved [Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. ct. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM! NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

SMITH, WATSON, & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

No. 87, NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN.

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.

I. T. WATSON.

February 10, 1853. 26—

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.

Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys.
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c.. &c., &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*. Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.

February 4, 1853. 23—

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

50 CASKS Thomas'own Lime,
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse.
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

March 1, 1853 28—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Key
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladies, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

COLD or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rub them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c. from any Goods without the least injury.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

MUCK MANUAL.

DANA'S Muck Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of cientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in

PROGRESS OF COMMERCE.

It was the opinion of Sir John Sinclair that "he who makes one blade of corn grow where none grew before is the undoubted benefactor of his country." In like manner, but to an infinitely greater extent, is he the "benefactor of his country" who opens to the commercial enterprise of its citizens new channels of trade and fresh regions of teeming though undeveloped wealth.

The readers of this journal know something of the vast and varied resources of that portion of South America which is watered by the La Plata and its tributary streams; for they have been unfolded and described in our columns in a series of papers from the pen of a distinguished gentleman of this city, to whom the commerce of this country is under lasting obligations, not only for the fresh fields of adventure to which he has invited it, but for the facilities and safeguards with which he has armed it against the difficulties and perils of navigation. The labors of Lieut. Maury have in no enterprise been more valuable and successful than in the endeavor to bring to the notice of the commercial men of the country the treasures of wealth which lie scattered on the mountain sides, in the streams, and in the rich valleys of the "river basins" of South America. In computing the value and the variety of the productions of the country, in estimating its dormant resources, he almost exceeds belief. His descriptions read like some fabulous story of fairy land, and we almost fancy ourselves under the spell of enchantment as we wander with him beside majestic rivers—over fertile valleys teeming with the varied and luxuriant productions of the tropics—through forest solitudes vocal with the songs of birds of the gayest plumage, rich in dye-woods of exquisite tints and in herbs of medicinal virtue, and fragrant with the perfume of every flower—across mountains on whose surface sparkle the choicest diamonds, and in whose bosom lie exhaustless mines of the precious metals—as with him we imbibe the milk of the palo de leche, a vegetable cow, and drink the juice of the palo de borracho, or drunken tree—or traverse immense pampas, grazed by countless herds of cattle and horses, and fields "in which sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, mandioca, and a thousand other productions vegetate in profusion"—in short, as we contemplate Nature in the abode of its utmost wealth, beauty, and magnificence. All this is sober reality, and we are constrained to credit the marvellous story by the testimony of truthful travellers and the evidence of indisputable facts. Speaking of Bolivia, Lieutenant Maury says:

"The climate of Bolivia is one of the finest tropical climates in the world. Indeed, its climates and productions may be considered to include those of all the habitable portions of the globe.

"Here, one seated at the foot of a mountain, and surrounded with the luscious fruits of the tropics, may, casting his eye up towards the snow-capped peak above him, take in at one view the whole range of the vegetable gamut. Beginning with the chirimoya, the pine apple, the orange, and the vanilla, as they cast their fragrance around, he passes through, as he ascends, groves of the olive and the vine, the peach and the pear, until finally, having completed the vegetable notation in the order of production through the Torrid and Temperate zones, he reaches the Frigid, and with its cap of snow he finds the summit crowned with the mosses and the lichens of the Polar regions."

Mr. Hopkins, United States consul in Paraguay, talks in a not less enthusiastic strain:

"We have found the forest spontaneously producing every thing necessary for the comfort and luxury of mankind, from the beautiful cotton tree that affords him clothing to the colors which suit his fancy as a dye; and from the woods that furnish his ship and house, or ornament his *escritorie*, to the herb that cures his sickness, or the incense that delights his olfactories. It is only necessary to add that the climate is favorable to all the useful grains and table vegetables, with delicious fruits to support the frame and gratify the palate."

Castelnau, a French *savant*, sent out by Louis Philippe in 1843 to explore the interior of the country, reports that

"The productions of the country are in great variety. Sugar-cane, which is gathered eight months after planting, is the staple of the province of Cerrado. Coffee, successfully cultivated in this province, as well as in that of Chiquitos, yields fruits in two years after being planted, requiring but the slightest care. The cacao, recently introduced into these two provinces, bears in three or four years at most. The tamarind, which succeeds in the same localities, but especially in the country of Chiquitos, requires five years.

Cotton yields annual crops; there are two species—the white and the yellow.

Tobacco grows, so to speak, without cultivation in the Province of Valle-Grande, in which it is the principal article of trade. Indigo, of which there are three cultivated species, and one wild, is equally abundant. Maize ripens in three months, without regard to season. It is cultivated more particularly in the province of Cercado.

The cassada produces in eight months after planting. There are two species of it—the one sweet, the other bitter; the former is a substitute for the potato, and even for bread itself—the latter serves only to make starch. There are many varieties or species of bananas, which produce a year after planting. They are cultivated especially in the province of Cercado. Two species of rice, white and red, are cultivated, both in the province of Cercado and Chiquitos, yielding crops every five or six months. It is said to grow wild in the country of Chiquitos.

The vine, which flourishes particularly in the province of Cordillera, where it was cultivated in the missions until the epoch of independence is not now made use of. It will, perhaps, hereafter be one of the principal products of that country.

Wheat, barley, and the potato could be cultivated with advantage in the province of Chiquitos, and Cordillera, but at this time they are neglected, except in the province of Valle-Grande. The culture of coca has commenced in the province of Cercado, where it is found wild; so also the quinquina on the mountains of Samaipata. As already mentioned, fruit abounds in this region—oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, papayes, pomegranates, muskmelons, watermelons, chirimoyas, (which the Brazilians call *fruta do conde*,) pineapples, &c. The last mentioned of these fruits grows wild and in great abundance in the woods of Chiquitos. We met with it particularly the day before our arrival at Santa Anna. It is fine flavored, but left such a burning sensation in the mouth that I bitterly regretted having tasted it.

In the province are gathered in great abundance jalap, quinquina bark, sarsaparilla, vanilla, roucou, copahu, ipecacuanha, caoutchouc, copal, &c.

Dye-woods, cabinet-woods, and building timber abound. The inhabitants gather with care great quantities of gums, roots, and barks, to which they attribute medicinal virtues of every kind. At several points in the department, especially in the provinces of Valle-Grande and Cordillera, are found iron, and traces of mercury. Gold is found in the province of Cercado, near the Pueblo de San Xavia. Mines of silver were worked in the mountains of Colchus by the Jesuits. Don Sebastian Rancos, whilst he was governor of Chiquitos, announced to the government that diamonds of a very fine water had been found in the brooks about Santa-Corazon."

Two officers of our navy (Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon) have been despatched on an exploring expedition down the valley of the Amazon. One of these, Lieutenant Herndon, has returned, and we will venture the prediction, that his report (now in the hands of the public printer) will fully sustain the apparently extravagant accounts of other writers.

Now this magnificent region lies just at our door. The scientific deductions of Lieutenant Maury have established the following proposition:

"The Atlantic seaports of the United States are the half-way stations between the mouth of the Amazon and all the markets of the earth. The trade winds and the great equatorial current of the Atlantic have placed the commercial mouth of the Amazon in the Florida pass, where they have placed that of the Mississippi. These two magnificent rivers unite at our feet, and pour their wealth along our shores."

Why is it, then, that the enterprise of American commerce has failed to penetrate into these fertile regions—the valleys of the Amazon and la Plata—and to harvest something of their abounding wealth? In pursuit of new adventures, the American merchant, shrinks not from the obstacles of Nature; but the barriers erected by the stupid ignorance and tyranny of man are more formidable and insurmountable. The navigation of the Amazon and la Plata has been under the control of a blind and selfish despotism, which shrinks from the contact of commerce as from the enemy that is to break the spell of its power, and to set free the victims of its oppression. Francia, the tyrant of Paraguay, and Rosas, the dictator of the Argentine republic, put an embargo on the navigation of La Plata and its tributaries, while the Emperor of Brazil blocked up the mouth of the Amazon. Thus have the resources of the rich valleys of South America been decaying and wasting under the evil influence of a Japanese policy. But the dragon that guards the treasure is not invincible. The fall of Rosas has thrown open the waters of La Plata; the indignant sentiment of the civilized world will soon raise the blockade of the Amazon. The wealth of a continent must not be boarded; the most productive region of the earth cannot be closed against the use and enjoyment of man. The harvest must be gathered. The desire of commerce can no longer be balked. The time is at hand when American enterprise will break down the barriers which doom the fairest spot of creation to solitude and inutility, and invite the world to participate in the enjoyment of the choicest bounties of Nature, and to aid in reducing to the service of man an unpeopled wilderness and waste of wealth. The first step is already taken; the consummation will speedily follow. In the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 10th we read:

"Something new will occur under this day's sun. A steamer will leave our waters with a clearance for the republic of Paraguay, a destination never yet had by any vessel sailing from any North American or European port. She goes for the purpose of carrying on a regular trade on the Rio de la Plata and the Paraguay river, between Montevideo and Assumpcion, a distance of eleven hundred miles, never yet traversed by steam craft of any description. She will perform a regular monthly trip between the two cities, carrying passengers and freight, and will be the means of opening a commercial communication—which has never yet existed—with all the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, comprising an extent of three hundred thousand square leagues of territory, rich in articles of commercial exchange. The steamer El Paraguay by name has been fitted espially for this service, and a stauncher craft than she now is could hardly be found. She is two hundred feet in length, by twenty-seven in breadth, and has a cylinder of forty-eight feet with eleven feet stroke. Her commanding officer is Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin, of the United States' Navy. She takes with her twenty-five passengers and one hundred and eighty tons of coal, but will stop for further supplies at Granada in the Windward islands, at Pernambuco, and Montevideo, and her running time to Assumpcion will probably be about twenty-eight days. In every respect, both in construction and equipment, she goes completely adapted for her destined service, and so far as human sagacity can guaranty success she has that guaranty." *Wash. Union.*

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. The personal and political notices of the United States Senators, now in session at Washington, will doubtless attract much attention. The first point of observation in regard to this body is, the amount of talent existing among the members, compared with the Senate of other days. It may be safely asserted, we think, that the character of the Senate is not deteriorating. If there are none to be found in the present Senate to supply the places of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton, it will be found that the average amount of talent is kept up in the whole number, and that the proportion of really inferior men, is small among the Senators. On running over the personal notices which we have given, it is curious to observe the course of political training most of the Senators have undergone in their respective States, by public services of various kinds, before they have been considered qualified for election to the Senate. These services have been executive, legislative, judicial or military, according to circumstances.

The leading men as debaters in the Senate, as at present organized, leaving the free soilers out of the question, will doubtless be Cass, Hunter, Mason, Soule, Atherton, Butler, Douglas, Rusk and Houston on the Democratic side—with Clayton, Everett, Pearce, Dixon, Jones, Badger, Truman Smith and Geyer, on that of the Whigs. Gen. Cass and Gen. Dodge, are the two oldest men in the Senate, being over seventy years of age. Most of the others have been born during the present century, and the averages of the forty-five Senators whose ages are known is about fifty.

With regard to nativity, the old States still preserve the preponderance in furnishing national legislators, no less than thirty-nine out of forty-nine Senators whose birth places are known having been born in the old thirteen States; viz: In the New England States 14, in New York 4, Pennsylvania 2, Maryland 4, Delaware 2, Virginia 5, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 4, and Georgia 2. Of the others, there were born in Tennessee 2, Indiana 2, Ohio 1, Missouri 1, Ireland 1, France 1, West Indies 2, Ethnologically considered, the fifty-six Senators, (there being six vacancies,) may be classed as follows: Of Anglo-Saxon origin 39, Scotch 5, Welch 6, Irish 1, French 3, Spanish 1, German 1—Total 56.

One of the most striking points in the list of Senators, is the vast preponderance of gentlemen in the legal profession. A foreigner, in looking at the occupations in private life of the executive and legislative branches of our government, might well suppose that the constitution provided that lawyers should always have the preference, on the same principle that the charter of the Mechanic's Bank of this city provides that a majority of the Board of Directors shall be mechanics. No less then forty-one of the United States Senators are, or have been, lawyers, leaving fifteen for all other occupations. Of these last, the medical profession have 2; the mechanics, two; the military, the planters, and retired gentlemen, the remainder—the merchants not having one of their own number to represent them. Truly, the legal profession is the favored class with the people of this country. *N. Y. Herald.*

I heard a good description to-day of the efforts of Mr. Bodisco (the Russian Minister) to get his servant into the lobby of the Senate, yesterday. The doorkeeper admitted Mr. Bodisco, but refused his servant, whereupon the old Russian got exceedingly wrathy, and *demanded* his admission.

"I am de Russian Minister," said he, "and dis is my sarvant; he mus come in."

"He can't come in," said the doorkeeper.

"He *must*—he shall come in."

"No he *mus'n't*, and he shan't come in."

"Well, then, I shall see—I shall inform Mr. Fillmore!"

"I don't care for that; inform and be d—d; Mr. Fillmore, nor Mr. Pierce, nor Mr. Anybodyelse, can pass your man in here without an order from the committee," replied the doorkeeper, indignantly.

By this time Bodisco had become outrageously furious. He stormed, and raved, and stamped, and acted like a madman. The crowd began to hoot, and jeer, and laugh, some crying, "Go it, Russia—give it to him, hoss!" and others saying, "Put in, America—give him fits!" and then all hurrahed, and cheered for "our side." A boy hanging by one hand to a brace of the staging, cried out, "He's got a worm in him—see how he squirms!"

"What shall I do wid my coat?" asked Bodisco, holding up his overcoat.

"Your coat is not in the programme," replied the doorkeeper, and you may leave it outside."

Thus the war went on for some time, until the Minister went to the committee, and got a written order to admit his servant. The whole scene was exceedingly ludicrous, and afforded no little amusement to the crowd of men and boys that had assembled about the door.

Cor. of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE SNAIL TRADE IN FRANCE. We learn from our Parisian cotemporaries, that the snail is becoming a fashionable article of diet, and that for several months past a particular place has been appropriated for their sale in the Paris fish market, in the south east angle, near the lobsters and fresh water fish. "Snails," says one of the French journals, "were highly esteemed by the Romans, our masters in gastronomy, and are now raised in many of the departments with success. In the sixteenth century, the Capuchins of Fribourg recovered the art of breeding and fattening snails, which is not lost in our day, for in Franche Compte, Lorraine and Burgundy, they raise excellent snails, which find a sure demand in the Paris market."

There are now fifty restaurants, and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy by from eight thousand to ten thousand consumers. The monthly consumption of this molluscan is estaimted at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50cs. per hundred; while those of the hedges, woods and forests, bring only from 1f. to 2f. 25. The proprietor of the snaillery in the vicinity of Dijon is said to net over 7000 francs annually.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

From the Wilmington Journal.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the solicitation of friends residing in different sections of the district, I have consented to be a candidate for re-election. It was my desire to have published an address, in which I would have reviewed *at length* the various measures that have been acted upon by Congress since I have been your Representative, but the heavy pressure of business for the last two or three weeks of the session, in connection with serious indisposition, prevented my doing so. I must now content myself with a bare allusion to such as affect more directly your interest. The old political issues, which for the last quarter of a century have divided public opinion in our country, are now in a great degree at rest. Our national currency is sound and abundant; hence commercial confidence pervades our wide spread Republic, and national and individual prosperity is in full measure with us.

The Democratic Tariff of 1846 has more than realized in its operation the highest anticipation of its friends; and notwithstanding our national expenses have been exhorbitant, it has yielded us more revenue than was sufficient to meet these expenses, leaving us a surplus of some millions each year with which to pay off our national debt. Statesmen of note and character who heretofore have belonged to the high tariff party, now avow themselves advocates of equal and low taxes. The tariff of 1846 has not been materially changed since is enactment, nor, in my opinion, will any change take place for several years to come, unless the article of iron should continue to increase in value, in which event justice to the great agricultural interest will demand its modification. This tax is now felt as oppressive on the various schemes of internal improvements in our country, and in order to abate it to some extent, there were several attempts made to postpone the payment of duties on railroad iron, and authorizing its ultimate discharge by the performance of mail service; all of these attempts, excepting in two cases, were abortive; one was the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the other was the Wilmington and Manchester road. As our State will have to pay upwards of $200,000 in duties on iron for the Central Railroad, the whole delegation made a strong effort to take off this duty entirely, but we could not succeed.

During the first session of the present Congress a bill was introduced and passed the House of Representatives, but was finally lost in the Senate, distributing to the several States of the Union certain allotments of the public lands. It was generally known as Bennett's bill. Several reasons compelled me to vote against it. The distribution proposed was unequal and unjust. One instance will show this. The State of Arkansas, having but one Representative on the floor of Congress, was allowed three millions of acres of land in addition to every 16th section for educational purposes, as also 500,000 acres previously allowed for internal improvements. Our State, with nine Representatives, was allowed only one million six hundred thousand acres. I could see nothing but the grossest injustice in this arrangement. The bill also restricted the different States in the use of the money arising from the sale of their respective warrants, appropriating it exclusively to the cause of education. This was a covert attempt on the part of Congres to dictate to the State legislation of a particular character; such dictation I could not approve of. No one values more highly than I do the advantages of general education, believing that its promotion should be the dearest object of solicitude in the bosom of every legislator, but let it be confided to the wisdom of its proper guardians, the State Legislatures. Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the subject. Independent of these serious objections to some of its provisions, I considered the principle of the bill as entirely wrong. Whether our vast public domain was acquired by donation or purchase, it is the common property of the States, to be used for their joint benefit, and Congress has no more right to give away the public lands than to give away the public money. One is as much property as the other. But who would not consider a proposition that Congress should collect, by taxes on the people money for distribution among the States, as monstrous? What would such a policy end in? The great security that you now have against the wasteful extravagance of your State legislators, consisting in their direct and immediate responsibility to the tax-paying community, what becomes of this responsibility if the General Governments acts as the tax collector, and the State Legislatures do the squandering? It ceases to exist. The principle of distribution is at war with the theory of our political organization, which is, that our Federal Government is a Confederacy of free and independent States. How long would they continue to preserve this character, if, instead of relying on their own means for support, they derived it from the coffers of the General Government? Would they not soon, very soon, degenerate into mere Provincial Dependencies, holding every right and liberty by the sufferance of their moneyed master? Such a fate is inevitable, unless we keep separate and distinct the money operations of the two Governments. If we would preserve the Union we must hold fast to its organic laws—the Constitution, the panoply of which covers equally the State and Federal authorities.

Other Governments grow strong as they usurp undelegated power; but every such usurpation necessarily weakens ours. The question may be asked how can we prevent the new or land States absorbing all this common property? This question I am unable at present to answer, but will only say that as long as I am honored with the privilege of representing you my constant effort will be to prevent their doing it. I have much hope that the present Democratic Administration will discourage, if not entirely crush their various schemes of plunder and spoliation, and that, during its existence, the public property will be strictly applied to the support of our common Government, thereby diminishing the amount of taxation now imposed on the people. But if I should be disappointed either in the will or capacity of the present Administration to arrest this absorption of the public lands by the new States, and their disposition in this way should become the settled policy of the Government, as I could not advocate a measure so full of objections as the distribution policy, I would return to your hands the trust confided to me.

In conclusion I will remark that since I have had the honor of being your Representative, my chief ambition has been to sustain and strengthen the principles of the Democratic party, firmly believing that on their predominance depends the safety of our Republic. Those principles are now in the ascendency, and the country, at the expiration of four years, will have ample opportunity to determine whether I am right or wrong in my appreciation of their worth. I look forward to the crisis with a proud reliance that the judgment of the American people will be overwhelmingly in favor of Democracy.

But while, as a politician, I thus acted, yet it has been a fixed rule with me to attend to the private business of all my constituents irrespective of party; and if I have not given satisfaction to all, my heart has not been to blame, but censure should rather fall on my lack of ability to do better. If it should be the pleasure of a majority of the voters of the district that I should again represent them, I will come to the work with a heart swelling with gratitude at this renewed manifestion of their confidence, and in return will promise them, that, as far as my capacity extends, they shall have no cause of complaint against me; and I sincerely beg that my friends may feel assured, whether it may be their pleasure to reelect me or not, I will always cherish the most grateful recollections of their former kindness.

With the best wishes for your prosperity and welfare, I am, fellow-citizens, your obedient servant,

W. S. ASHE.

Washington, March 14, 1853.

BLIND HARRY HAS GONE ALOFT. Henry Franklin, the Blind Sailor, who has been selling cigars from the steps of public buildings in New York city, (led and guided by his faithful dog Jack, who, with the most devoted attachment to his master's interest, caught or picked up the coppers or the silver which the curious or the charitable have thrown to him for his master's dependent family,) died on Sunday evening at 9½ o'clock, of the disease with which he has been afflicted for years past, aneurism of the heart. His death was peaceful and happy; his faith firm and unflinching. He remarked to the writer but a few hours previous to his death, "I am waiting to go; I am all right; my anchor is in the right place; it holds good." As the writer bade him farewell he said, "I shall be gone before you return; but I will see you on the other side. Once I was blind, but now I see." His funeral took place from the Sailors' Home, No. 190, Cherry Street, New York.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

"PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."

The Register of Saturday last has a long and doleful article on the subject of "Progressive Democracy." We shall not follow that paper in its gloomy forebodings, nor waste ink in replying to its unfounded charges; but we will remind it, in a few words, of what "Progressive Democracy" has done. "Progressive Democracy," as the Register calls it, has increased the United States from thirteen to thirty-one—has carried the Republic successfully through two wars, covering our flag with glory—has made the American name respected and honored by the masses of the people in all lands, and struck terror to the hearts of tyrants and their minions.

"Progressive Democracy" gave Franklin Pierce and William R. King twenty-seven States, and Winfield Scott and William A. Graham the whole number of four States; and under its salutary influence we have peace, plenty, prosperity, good laws, and honest and patriotic rulers.

The Register calls this great principle "progressive Democracy,"—*we* choose to consider it legitimate expansion, progressive conservatism. Democracy, of course, underlies and pervades the whole of it; but then the principle is in itself eminently conservative, as our history as a people proves. The Register belongs to the school of *stand-still Federal Conservatives*—a most sapient and timid set, who imagined we should go to pieces when Jefferson purchased Louisiana, and who reached the climax of their sorrowful and gloomy apprehensions when Texas was re-annexed and California acquired as the result of the war with Mexico.

☞ Some of the opposition presses are finding fault with the appointment of Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, as Supreme Court Judge. They allege that he is a "Secessionist," and the Raleigh Register, for instance, says "he will carry to the bench of our national Judiciary the loose, disorganzing, and lawless doctrines of that dangerous class of politicians." But what will these papers say to the nomination of the Hon. John Slidell, of Lousiana, as Minister to Central America? *He* is regarded as a "Union Democrat." The Register says the appointment of Mr. Campbell "is another and strong confirmation of what we have already asserted, that, despite his protestations to the contrary, President Pierce's antipathies are all towards the "*Union* Democrats"; but the ink is scarcely dry upon the paper containing this assertion before a "Union" Democrat, so called by the opposition, is placed in high station by this very President. We give this as a specimen of the spirit of injustice by which some of the Federal presses are governed.

The Register continues its slang about "Secessionists." The term, according to that paper, means Disunionist; and as Gen. Pierce is a citizen of a free State, the Register entertained some hope that he, like all the Northern *Whigs*, would adopt the same meaning. But the President knows how to estimate such a charge; and he knows furthermore, from personal observation, that the *real* Disunionists are the Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the free States.

All portions of the Democratic party contributed to the election of Gen. Pierce, and he has shown thus far a determination to recognize all portions of the party in his appointments to office. The Federal leaders will, of course, complain, no matter what he may do or omit to do, and some of the leaders of his own party may not be entirely satisfied; but then he declared himself, in his Inaugural, responsible to the American masses for his conduct, they having placed him where he is. There spoke the spirit of the olden times of the Republic; and this spirit, if followed up, as we believe it will be, cannot fail to redound to the welfare of the country and to increase still more the popularity of the President.

We have used the terms "Secession Democrats" and "Union Democrats" only in reply to the unfounded charges of the opposition. We know no such Democrats at this time, and it is, therefore, not our wish to revive these terms. We stand upon the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and upon that great document, the Inaugural Address of FRANKLIN PIERCE. The Editor of the Register may call us what he pleases, but he will not be able to divert attention from his admitted Federalism by applying unmeaning epithets to his opponents.

THE "MOUNTAIN BANNER."

Mr. Wilson offers this establishment for sale. He says the Banner is now in its fifth year of publication, with a compensating subscription list and a good advertising patronage.

The purchaser must be one who will conduct the paper on Democratic principles.

The Watchman says Mr. Wilson was in Salisbury on the 24th. We should not be surprised if he were to establish a journal in that place. Salisbury is improving, with bright prospects in the future, and such a location is decidedly preferable to one further west.

THE CHARLOTTE MINT.

The Hon Green W. Caldwell has been appointed Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, in this State, in place of James W. Osborne, Esq. removed.

This appointment will be peculiarly acceptable to the Charlotte community, and will be hailed with gratification by the entire Democracy of the State.

☞ John Randolph Clay, recently appointed Minister to Peru, is a son of the late Hon. Joseph Clay, of Philadelphia. Mr. Clay was Secretary of Legation to Russia in 1830, and he has been engaged in the diplomatic service of the country ever since. He is an accomplished scholar, speaking the French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian languages, and is said to be the most veteran diplomatist in the service.

☞ Ex-President Fillmore is still detained from his contemplated visit through the Southern States, by the illness of Mrs. Fillmore.

MORBID CURIOSITY.

One who reads the papers with attention, cannot fail to be struck with the morbid and indecent spirit of curiosity which possesses the masses in the large Cities on the subject of crime and its results. Some vile wretch burns a dwelling, or robs, or commits murder, and is arraigned for trial, and forthwith one-half or three-fourths of the population are wild with excitement. They crowd about his prison to catch a glimpse of his person—to observe the color of his hair, his size, his look and bearing.

The recent trial of Spring, in Philadelphia, (heretofore noticed in this paper,) for murder, is a case in point. The newspapers inform us that so eager were the crowd to see the prisoner that the strongest importunities were made "to just let them take a peep at him through the door." Even women joined in the desire, and the officers had to show him to them. A number of female members of the Society of Friends were among the applicants for a sight.

It is unjust to blame the newspapers in the large Cities referred to, for this state of things. They are but the organs of the public feeling—they only respond to the depraved tastes of those who support them. It is true, they might contribute in some degree to check this feeling, as some of them do; but the most of them yield to the current and regularly serve up for their eager readers all that is exciting or horrid.

This morbid curiosity is an indication of a tendency to crime, to say the least. It is proof that the masses of society take an interest in whatever is revolting or shocking—they talk over it, enlarge upon it, describe it, wonder about it, and thus come in contact with it in imagination—in heart. The same persons, in Philadelphia and other Northern Cities, who thus give themselves up to the *luxury* of learning all the points in the character of a murderer, will in the next breath deplore the imaginary wrongs of the negro, and then go about preaching Abolitionism.

Spring has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and will be, as he ought to be, hanged; and then the Philadelphia crowds will be furnished with a pamphlet, with cuts to suit, detailing all his life, his crime, and the manner of his execution. The next step will probably be, to take the daguerreotype of the condemned with the rope about his neck, as he drops from the platform into eternity.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

The stealing of money from the Mails is becoming a serious grievance in this State. Hundreds, and probably thousands of dollars have been purloined since the first of January—in some cases the letters fail to come to hand, and in others they are received without the money. The system of robbery appears to be wide-spread. We have heard of losses in several directions. A gentleman, we learn, mailed $100 at Cheraw for this place, which was not received; and considerable sums mailed at Smithfield for Richmond and Baltimore have been abstracted. We hear also of losses, and have incurred some ourselves, in the Mails due at this point from the Eastern and Northeastern portions of the State—indeed the losses have been heaviest in these directions.

We have reason to know that the Postoffice Department has taken the necessary steps to detect the criminals and bring them to punishment. We hope the strictest watch will be continued until this grievance is remedied.

LATE FROM CUBA.

We have dates from Havana to the 22d instant.

Vice President King still remained near Matanzas. There was no improvement in his condition.

Serious disturbances had taken place among the troops at Santiago. Some soldiers had been ordered to be punished, and the corporals refused to inflict the punishment. They were accordingly arrested, when the soldiers rescued them. Threats of revolts were made.

This is a good sign.

HAWTHORNE. Among the late appointments by the President we are gratified to see that of Nathaniel Hawthorne as Consul to Liverpool. Mr. Hawthorne was proscribed from a small office by the Taylor administration, and he now goes into a post which will pay well. He is one of the first of American writers.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES. The Plymouth Villager of Wednesday says: "The seines on the Roanoke are doing pretty fair business, the freshet having subsided. The shad are much larger and better flavored than those taken in former seasons, and will probably command much better prices. The seines on the Sound will soon be in operation, with a prospect of doing a good business."

☞ We learn that the Outlaw Will Case will not be tried at the next Term of Wake Superior Court. The witnesses in the case will not, therefore, attend.

IRON IN ENGLAND. A London circular by the last steamer quotes iron rails at from $41 to $45 per ton. The British production for this year is estimated at 530,000 tons, Continental 75,000 tons and America 80,000 tons. The recent advance in price will doubtless largely increase the American production the present year.

Hon. Abraham W. Venable, the able member of the last Congress from the Hillsborough district, has announced himself as again a candidate. Augustus M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin, is also a candidate, subject to the decision of a convention. It is not likely that the whigs will have a candidate in the field, judging from present indications. Nevertheless, we would advise our friends in that district to be on their guard, and not to permit a whig to slip in at the eleventh hour, by taking advantage of any distractions which may pervail in the democratic ranks. *Fay. Car.*

STEAMER FOR PARAGUAY. The steamer Paraguay, Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, U. S. N., fitted up for carrying on a regular trade on the Rio de la Platte and Paraguay Rivers, between Montevideo and Ascension, about 1,100 miles, sailed from New York on Saturday, for the Republic of Paraguay, being the first vessel bound for that destination from any American or European port. She took out twenty-five passengers, among whom is Mr. C. E. Hopkins, for some years assistant editor and reporter of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and brother to U. S. consul for Paraguay.

It is said that Gen. Scott has determined to transfer the Head Quarters of the Army from Washington to New York.

A QUESTION INVOLVING CHARACTER.

The New York *Mirror* has long been distinguished for its bold and manly attitude upon the subject of slavery. It had a very severe article a few days since, upon *Greeley*, the *Tribune* and their abolitionists allies. One gentleman of that fraternity in the city, felt personally aggrieved, demanded explanation of the *Mirror's* editor, and obtained it, in the manner following. We copy from the Mirror of Wednesday last:

"We have yet to learn that an Abolitionist can be a gentleman."

To the Editor of the Evening Mirror:

DEAR SIR: The above paragraph I cut from your paper of yesterday. It is either a sentiment believed by you or an unwarranted slander upon a whole class of your fellow citizens, induced by the sin, real or fancied, of one. If the former, your self-respect would forbid your advertising for me, for I am an "Abolitionist"—if the latter, my self-respect forbids my advertising in your paper. If then you prefer to let the remark go unretracted, please make up the bill of T. S. Berry & Co., to date, forward it for payment and discontinue the advertisement.

Respectfully,

T. S. BERRY, 297 Broadway.

New York, March 22d, 1853.

As the above communication is addressed "to the editor of the *Mirror*," and not marked private we take it for granted that the writer desires the full benefit of a public avowal of himself as an "Abolitionist." Instead of retracting the expression quoted from the *Mirror*, we unhesitatingly re-assert the fact that "we have yet to learn that an Abolitionist can be a gentleman." We will confess, however, that our personal acquaintance with men of that description is very limited, and may have been unfortunate. We have not the honor of knowing Mr. Berry; but on inquiry at the publication office of the Mirror, learned that he is an agent for the sale of Pianofortes manufactured in Boston by Messrs. HALLETT, DAVIS & Co.

In order to draw sharply the line of distinction indicated by the remark at which Mr. Berry feels his "self-respect" irritated, it is necessary to define the meaning of the term "Abolitionist"—a term, in our understanding of the word, of blackest reproach.

What, then, is it to be an "Abolitionist?" It is, in the first place, to be a traitor of the Constitution, which recognizes Slavery. It is to be a violator of the law enacted for the reclamation of fugitives from service. It is to be an instigator of servile rebellion—a stealer of negroes—a disturber of the peace—a promoter of bloodshed—a destroyer of the Union of the States. Abolitionism leads directly to all these calamities; and there is no escape from the issue. Can the advocate of such a cause be a gentleman? We think not. Still less can he be a Christian.

And what are the habits and manners of the Abolitionists? Read their journals; listen to their speeches; look at their speckled conclaves, where Fred. Douglas, Abby Kelly and Horace Greely pour forth the foulest slanders upon the brightest names of the nation; traducing alike the dead fathers of the Republic and the living defenders of the Constitution. Are these libellers of Washington, Webster and Clay; these revilers of the Government and contemners of Law, worthy of the name of *gentlemen?* We doubt even, if Mr. Berry, agent of Boston Pianofortes, would be willing to class himself in such a category. If he still insists upon claiming the name of "Abolitionist" we can only say to him at parting, *chacun a son gout.* Such black berries are not exactly to our taste.

WHIGGERY AT A DISCOUNT. The books are finally posted. The political power of the General Government, and of twenty-eight of the thirty-one State governments is in democratic hands. This is an interesting and extraordinary state of things. At the late Presidential election, only four states cast their votes for the whig candidate; and at this moment there are but three whig Governors among the thirty one States of the Union!

The whigs *must* now look misfortune fairly in the face. The loaves and fishes are every where loosed from their hold. The public treasury is closed against their assaults. They have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

And this is a natural result. The whigs only attained power by sacrificing their nationality as a party. They pandered to every sectional prejudice—fanned every flame of discord, and coalesced with every faction which promised to give them votes. They gained success at the sacrifice of truth. As natural laws cannot be violated without submitting to the penalty thereof, so the principles of consistency and right cannot be trampled upon without suffering the reactionary consequences. Whiggery is now realizing the terrible retribution of its misdeeds.

Whether the discordant elements of the party can again unite under the name and "principles" of the old organization, is a problem yet to be solved. It is a matter of history that whiggery never succeeds when the country is prosperous. It is only through calamity, seasons of excitement, and public confusion, that the goal of its ambition is reached. Hard cider and military heroism have served that party heretofore, but how humiliating was the failure when they sought a repetition of the clap-trap upon the people.

It is hoped that the whigs may profit by the experience of the past—that they will learn to eschew abolitionism and sectionalism in all its phases. No party in this country can long succeed except it stand upon a national platform. Temporary advantages may be gained by succumbing to the demands of local excitements; only to be followed, however, by present disgraceful overthrow. *Detroit Free Press.*

THE REPUBLICAN STYLE. President Pierce, in reply to the congratulatory Address of the foreign diplomatic Corps at Washington, used the following happy language:

"Gentlemen—Among the most delicate and responsible trusts thus imposed upon me by the choice of my country, I recognise the conduct of its relations with other powers.

In the discharge of this duty, I shall, of course, look, *in the first instance, to what the interests and the honor of the United States may require*, which necessarily include a strict observance of national engagements, respect for the rights of other governments, *and a faithful adherence to those sacred principles of justice which are the common law of Christendom.*"

The "sacred principles of *justice* which are the common law of Christendom" do not sanction the destruction of nationalities, and the suppression of popular rights, by allied despots. The Diplomatic Corps have not extracted much "comfort" or moral aid for their governments from President Pierce.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. On Wednesday last the Missourians now in Washington paid a visit to the President, and were introduced by their talented representative, Major John S. Phelps.

Each one was introduced by name. When Major N. B. Holden, formerly of the 12th Infantry, and now of Johnston county, Missouri, was presented, the President exclaimed—"Major Holden? God bless you, Holden! a braver man never trod shoe leather! Holden, we were in a narrow road when we were last together. Come and see me, Holden; don't leave the city without coming to see me."

Such is the spirit of the gallant President to his compatriots in the Mexican war.

Some of our readers may be puzzled in relation to the political condition of Honduras? We may mention, therefore, that there are two countries of that name, in the same region or territory. 1. The Republic of Honduras, which contains 72,000 square miles, and 310,000 inhabitants. The capital of this Republic is Chiquimula, and the Governor Juan Reale. 2. The colony of "British Honduras"—so called—containing 62,740 square miles, and 10,000 inhabitants. The capital of this colony is Belize, and the Governor Philip S. Woodhouse. *Boston Mail.*

In their denunciations of the proscriptive course of the administration, why cannot the Whig press credit the account with items of liberality shown their party, such as the following? The private secretary of the President is a near relative of Daniel Webster. John R. Clay, relative of Henry Clay, is reported to have received a full foreign mission; and Secretary Marcy is reported to have offered the post of Assistant Secretary of State to George Sumner, Esq., brother of Charles Sumner, Whig Senator from Massachusetts. *Rich. Enq.*

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONSULS.

William Henry Vesey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Havre, in France, in place of Lorenzo Draper, recalled.

John F. Bacon, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in place of Timothy Darling, resigned.

Henry B. Dewey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Para, in Brazil.

Amos S. York, to be consul of the United States for the island of Zante.

JUDGES.

John A. Campbell, of Alabama, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, deceased.

Edward Lander, of Indiana, to be chief justice for the Territory of Washington.

John K. Miller, of Ohio, to be an associate justice for the Territory of Washington.

Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, to be an associate justice for the Territory of Washington.

MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS.

William M. Lowry to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of J. Parsons, resigned.

Watson Freeman, to be marshal for the district of Massachusetts, in place of Charles Devens, jr., resigned.

Wesley Frost to be marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, in place of John Dickey, deceased.

J. Patton Anderson, of Mississippi, to be marshal for the Territory of Washington.

Fleming B. Miller, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Virginia, in place of B. H. Smith, removed.

J. C. Ramsey, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of Samuel K. Rogers, removed.

POSTMASTERS.

Selah R. Hobbie, to be First Assistant Postmaster General, in place of S. D. Jacobs, removed.

Henry Sanderson, to be deputy postmaster at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in place of Samuel C. Cook, whose commission has expired.

Benjamin Johnson, to be deputy postmaster at Austin, in the county of Travis, State of Texas.

John G. Maier, to be deputy postmaster at Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, in place of Samuel Stophlet.

Isaac Cook, to be deputy postmaster at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, in place of George W. Dole.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Paul Arnau, district of St. Augustine, Florida, vice John M. Hansom, removed.

Hamilton Stuart, district of Texas, vice Wm. R. Smith, removed.

Richard P. Hammond, district of San Francisco, California, vice Beverly C. Sanders, removed.

Alexander F. Bell, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Ionia, Michigan, vice Louis S. Lovel, removed.

Frederick A. Hall, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Ionia, Michigan, vice Stephen F. Page, removed.

Ebenezer Warner, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Richard Butler, removed.

William A. Pratt, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Joseph V. Brown, removed.

William M. Fenton, of Michigan, to be register of the land office of Genesee, Michigan, vice Cornelius Roosevelt, removed.

Thomas S. Atlee, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice David P. Webster, removed.

Lawrence Van De Walker, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice John M. Edwards, removed.

James Long, of Illinois, to be register of the land office at Chicago, Illinois, vice Alfred Cowles, whose term of office expired on the 13th inst.

Michael G. Dale, of Illinois, to be register of the land office at Edwardsville, Illinois, vice Mathew Gillespie, whose term of office expired on the 16th instant.

Robert C. Wilson, of Illinois, to be receiver of public moneys at Palestine, Illinois, vice Jesse K. Dubois, whose term of office expired on the 13th instant.

Green W. Caldwell, to be superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, in place of James W. Osborne, removed.

Christopher Carson, of New Mexico, to be Indian agent in New Mexico.

Joseph M. Garrison, of Oregon, to be Indian agent in Oregon.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William N. Peden, district of Wilmington, North Carolina, vice James G. Green, removed.

William B. Flanner, Surveyor at Wilmington, North Carolina, in place of John Cowan, removed.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE. The latest news from the continent is by the Asia, which arrived on Friday last. She brought Liverpool dates to the 12th inst. A still further decline of Cotton is reported. Sales for the week amounted to 41,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛ to ¼d. Flour has also declined one shilling per bbl. Corn has likewise declined one shilling to 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Queens of England, France, Spain, Portugal and Greece are reported to be *enceinte*.

FRANCE.—The Pope, it is reported, will certainly visit Paris on the 1st of May, for the purpose of crowning Napoleon Emperor.

HUNGARY AND ITALY.—A large number of executions for political offences have recently taken place in Pesth and Mantua. The sequestration act is being enforced in Lombardy on an extended scale. The refugees of that unfortunate province have sought the protection of the Piedmontese Government, and that Government has protested against the inhumanity of the act.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF NAPLES. The King of Naples has been severely wounded by an assassin, who recently made an attempt on his life. So seriously was he wounded in one of his legs as to render amputation necessary.

STOKES COUNTY. Stokes County Court was held last week, and the annual county business attended to.

The taxes including the State and Asylum tax, in the aggregate, amount to $1,70 on the poll, and 60 cents on the $100 valuation of land.

James Tuttle was elected County Trustee.
John F. Riddick, Register.
John J. Terry, Surveyor.
Elisha J. Eudaily, Coroner.

Special Court.—William A. Lash, (chairman,) Jas. M. Covington and J. J. Mastin.

Committee of Finance.—Wm. A. Mitchell, E. L. Martin and Alex. King.

The following gentlemen qualified as Justices of the Peace, under appointment of the last Legislature, viz: Lemuel Pitcher, Joel F. Hill, Hamilton Scales, Robert Wall, J. F. Riddick, James Dearman, Peter Hutchison, E. F. Beazley, C. W. McAnnally, Don F. Dalton, Wm. W. Cole, and James H. Rhodes.

Greensborough Patriot.

COUNTY BUSINESS. At our County Court, in session this week, the following Magistrates were elected for the ensuing year as Special Court:

C. L. Banner, Esq., Chairman.
Caleb Mathews, John Lowrie, John E. Clayton, Philip Barrow.
County Attorney, Joseph Mastin, Esq.
County Trustee, John Alspaugh.
Public Schools—Last year's Board of Superintendents of Public Schools were re-elected.
Taxes remain the same as last year.

Salem Press.

According to the late census there is one church in the U. States for every 557 free inhabitants. The average value of the edifices is $2,400—the total aggregate value of church property is $87,000,000. For every Roman Catholic Church in the United States there are 32 devoted to Protestantism. The Presbyterians have four, the Baptists have eight, and the Methodists have 11 times as many churches as the Catholics.

APPOMATTOX RIVER. We learn from the South-Side Democrat that Col. Mansfield has made a contract with Mr. Norman Otis, of Syracuse, New York, for deepening the Appomattox river to an average of twelve feet at mean high water *Rich. Eng.*

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TERM COMMENCES FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853, AND TERMINATES MARCH 4, 1855.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.

Whigs in Italics; Democrats in Roman. Those marked F. S. are Free Soilers, or Abolitionist; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

President, - - - WILLIAM R. KING.
Secretary, - - - ASBURY DICKENS.

	EXPIRES.		EXPIRES.
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Lewis Cass,	1857
Vacancy,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1859
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Solon Borland,	1855	David C. Atchison,	1855
W. K. Sebastian,	1859	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith,	1855	Moses Norris, Jr.,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
W. M. Gwin,	1855	*W. H. Seward*,(F.S.)	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	John R. Thompson,	1857
John M. Clayton,	1859	William Wright,	1859
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	Vacancy,	1859
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
W. C. Dawson,	1855	S. P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Robert Toombs,	1859	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
John Pettit,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1856	Richard Brodhead,	1857
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
James Shields,	1855	Charles T. James,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Vacancy,	1857
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	A. P. Butler, (S. R.)	1855
Geo. W. Jones,	1859	Josiah J. Evans,	1859
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1857
John B. Thompson,	1859	A Whig,	1859
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Pierre Soule, (S. R.)	1855	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	A Whig,	1855
Vacancy,	1859	*Solomon Foote*,	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Chas. Sumner,(F. S.)	1857	J. M. Mason, (S. R.)	1857
Edward Everett,	1859	R. M. T. Hunter, do.	1859
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	Isaac P. Walker,	1855
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Henry Dodge,	1857
MISSISSIPPI.			
Stephen Adams, (U.)	1857		
Vacancy,	1859		

* By appointment of Governor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House will consist of two hundred and thirty four members and six territorial delegates, two new territories having lately been formed, viz: Washington and Nebraska. The delegates, however, have no vote. There have been elected to the Thirty-Third Congress, 142 Representatives; of which 88 are Democrats, 50 Whigs, and 4 Free Soilers. There are 92 members yet to be elected.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE. The St. Louis *Republican* relates the particulars of an infamous outrage which occurred in Clark county, Missouri, at a recent quarterly conference of the Methodists. Just as the morning exercises were finished, a Dr. Trabue came up to Rev. C. H. Kelly, presented a pistol, and, laying his hand upon him, said, "You are my prisoner, cross your hands, I am the marshal of Missouri." Kelly was charged with being an escaped convict from the penitentiary of Iowa, and, in spite of the representation that he was preaching in Clark county at the time alleged, Dr. Trabue persisted in taking him away.

After Kelly's hands were tied and his legs chained, Trabue said, "This man has stolen a horse, and I'll take him to justice." He was taken out of the house, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, placed upon a horse, and secured by a chain being passed under the horse and fastened on each foot with a heavy padlock.

The pretended marshal and his assistants proceeded as rapidly as possible to Fort Madison, Iowa, where the penitentiary is located, and presented their victim to the keeper. He at once declared that he was not the man sought for—one Charles H. Kelly, who had escaped from the penitentiary—and that he bore no resemblance to him. He was of course discharged; but he must have all the meekness of a true Christian if he permitted the pretended marshal and his posse to escape from exemplary damages for the wrongs done him.

THE CASE OF DR. SPENCER D. ARMSTRONG. Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, has for some time past stood indicted before the Superior Court of Nash county, as accessory after the fact to the murder of Tillman Hunt. The case was continued from time to time for one cause and another, and was at the Fall Term of 1852 removed from Nash to Edgecombe. Dr. Armstrong was, in the meantime, permitted to go at large upon giving bail in the sum of $6,000 for his appearance. At the late Spring Term of Edgecombe Superior Court the defendant was called, and failing to answer, his bond was forfeited. The witnesses, however, were again recognized to appear on condition of receiving notice of the defendant's being taken.

This Dr. Armstrong is the same person who has been lately swindling some of the Norfolk people. He has, perhaps, raised funds enough by this means to pay off his forfeited bond, and thus atones for one crime by means of another.

Poor Tillman Hunt, who was so brutally murdered in this neighborhood some three years ago, has not yet been avenged. The miserable tool (an ignorant slave) of designing villians has suffered the full penalty of the law, but *they* who are really far more guilty, because far more intelligent, (Pitt and Armstrong,) have evaded justice! But let them not be deceived, vengence will sooner or later overtake them.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

The division of California into three States, distinct and separate, is now contemplated and pressed there. A majority of the Legislature it is said, will order a State Convention, and upon that Convention will depend the mode, manner, and boundaries of division.

The three States are to be named "Sierra," the mountain division, which has about 23,000 inhabitants, by the last census; "California," which has 207,388; and "Tulare," the Southern State, including Los Angelos and San Diego, which has 34,150 inhabitants, and about seven and a half millions of taxable propety. This Southern State of Tulare, in the division, it is contemplated by many of the occupants to make a slave State of—and one of the objects of pressing the division is to establish slavery there.

The State debt of California is about three millions of dollars; and this debt, divided among the new States, would give California $2,333,333; Tulare $400,000; and Sierro $266,667.

Rich. Enquirer.

METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES. The editor of the Zion's Herald takes the following view of the progress of Methodism in this country. He says:

"American Methodism is not yet a century old. In the incredibly short space of eighty-seven years, it has built four thousand two hundred and twenty churches, (which is a little less than one for every week of her existance) at a cost of fourteen millions seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars. It has also erected and endowed its colleges and numerous academies with large sums. It has built innumerable personages, and supplied itself with Church and Sabbath school literature. Now, most of these churches, having been newly erected, rebuilt, or re-modelled, and most of these vast outlays having been made within the last quarter of a century, we think it no exaggeration to estimate the expenditures of Methodism in the United States for home purposes, at an average very little short of one million of dollars per annum for the last twenty-five years; in addition to that, it has paid for the support of its ministry."

"A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS." A philanthropist in Missouri has invented a cradle which, on being wound up like a clock, will rock the baby twenty-four hours without stopping.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1853.

This being Good Friday, the Senators positively refused to meet. A quorum could not be kept yesterday, and this morning no quorum appeared. The court also adjourned over to-day.

The Senate have had under consideration a treaty with Great Britain providing that citizens of the United States be allowed to hold real estate in Great Britain, and that British subjects have the like privilege here. The assent of the British Government to this treaty is another proof of the liberal disposition of that government towards the United States. It is not probable that our land speculations will, at present, extend to Great Britain—prices being high and on the rise every where thereabouts, and especially in Ireland, where some of our people might be disposed to make investments in view of the ultimate results of the policy of Young America. But it is very important to us to encourage the investments of British capital in this country.

It is known that a few British capitalists now wish, immediately, to purchase, to the extent of six millions of pounds sterling, copper lands in the Lake Superior region. How much capital they may invest in other mineral lands, and in our banks and railroads, is not to be named. But it is believed that the whole Australian flood of gold will be poured into this country in one way of investment or another, during the next year.

Englishmen will buy where they do not settle. We Americans settle first and buy afterwards. All the surplus wealth of Great Britain will be poured rapidly into this country, even under the present restrictions of foreigners from holding real estate. But it appears that if this treaty should be ratified, as it will be, it must bring into this country an immense amount of British capital for immediate investment in real estate.

The President's drawing-room was well attended last night. Only one of the late cabinet officers appeared in it, Mr. Hubbard.

The dullness of the season is broken in upon by renewed excitement upon the familiar subject of frauds on the government. Retaliatory disclosures are anticipated from recent intimations. Now is the time for the exposition of the frauds and abuses of all the different branches of the government—in Congress, and elsewhere. The country will watch the developments with much interest, and perhaps with some profit.

Every one knows that it has been the usage here for parties obtaining contracts to sell them out, or to sub-let them; and I am glad to learn that the new administration have set their face against the practice.

Col. Sloo has arrived here from New Orleans. I learn that the mixed company which he represents, and which has obtained the Tehauntepec contract, have complied with their engagements with the Mexican government and have been put in possession of the route, and will proceed to execute their contract. The Senate will not at present take up the subject of our relations with Mexico.

It would seem to be idle for the Senate to consider any important subject in its present condition—scarcely a quorum being in the city, and these not to be kept in their seats.

The statement that the Barings, of London, have obtained a charter from the legislature of Texas for a railroad from Houston to El Paso, and with the purpose of continuing it to the Pacific, is a humbug. I have the best information to that effect. The charter is granted for it, but to an American company.

ION.

The Trial of Spring—Found Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24. The counsel for the State, William B. Mann, Esq., summed up the evidence for the prosecution this morning, and was followed by Joseph M. Doran, counsel for the prisoner. In his opening he stated that he had, in the most solemn manner, appealed to the prisoner to confess his crime if guilty, but he had been met with the most fervent protestations of innocence, and was instructed by his client to repeat his asseverations to the jury.

Mr. Doran went into an examination of the testimony to prove that the son's testimony was not corroborated by the other witnesses; and asserted that the evidence was stronger against the son than the father, as he alone had the money; that the knife was his, and a part of the sheath was in his possession when arrested. He invoked the jury to give his client the benefit of the doubt; but if they believed he was the monster, capable of killing his own countrywomen to convict him.

At the close of Mr. Doran's speech the court adjourned. Attorney General Reed will commence his closing speech at 3 o'clock.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24. The court re-assembled at 3 o'clock. Mr. Reed, the Attorney General, closed the argument in an eloquent and brilliant speech, giving his views and a startling picture of the scene of butchery, with the two infants left by the assassin to perish in the burning house. During this recital the prisoner was dreadfully agitated, crouching down in the dock, with both hands covering his face, and apparently in tears.

Afterward, on application of his counsel, the jury examined the legs of the prisoner to see if they bore any mark of the bite of a dog upon them, in order to confirm the testimony of his son in that respect. Scratches were found that might have been made in that way.

The charge to the jury was then delivered by Judge Allison. The jury retired at 5 o'clock, and the court adjourned to 8 o'clock.

[*Third Dispatch.*]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24. The jury came into court again at 8 o'clock, and rendered a unanimous verdict of "Murder in the First Degree." The prisoner manifested great indifference, and even took off his hat and cheered when the officers were taking his from the court room. The crowd replied by terrific groans and menaces as the callous wretch was driven back to jail.

Census Department—President's Levee.

WASHINGTON, March 24. The report circulated about the 4th of March, that the works of the seventh census would be completed in three weeks, is likely to be exploded, with another.

The first act of Mr. DeBow, after reducing the force to seven experienced clerks, five whigs and two democrats, was to call upon them to examine and report upon the time which they really believed would be necessary to complete the work. They accordingly reported that it would require the force of some forty clerks for four months to do what was necessary to be done, and the same force, four months longer to complete the work ordered by the joint resolution of Congress, thus making eight months instead of three weeks.

These facts have been attested by Messrs. Irving, Kyser, Bain, Cole, and Hollingshead, whigs, and by Messrs. Demison and Causine, democrats. Thus stand the matters regarding the Census Department at the present time.

The President's Levee this evening was attended by a very large and fashionable concourse of citizens and strangers. It went off brilliantly.

Great Storm at the South.

CHARLESTON, March 23. The storm of last Thursday was very disastrous throughout the South. The roads were rendered impassable, bridges swept away, and plantations deluged, in Alabama and Georgia. The Talapoosa and Alabama rivers rose higher than ever before known. Planting in the low lands and river bottoms has been greatly retarded. At Columbus, Georgia, Plume's Eagle Factory was carried away, and a portion of the canal wall recently built was thrown down.

RETURNED TO SLAVERY. The Wheeling Times states that Lewis, a colored man belonging to H. M Jamison, Esq., of that city, who had ran away a short time ago, voluntarily returned recently, perfectly disgusted with the condition of the "free niggers" in Pittsburg, Pa., where he had been stopping.

South Carolinian.

DEATH OF HON. DR. DUNCAN. Dr. Duncan, late member of Congress, was run over on Wednesday last by a wagon near Cincinnati. He was so much injured that on Friday he breathed his last.

By a lady—sent to the Mobile News—"Why was Uncle Tom's Cabin not penned by a female hand?" You give it up, of course. "Because it was written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher's toe (Beecher Stowe.")

Give the devil his due. Certainly, says a contemporary; but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and then there will be nothing due him.

For the Standard.

Fourth Congressional District.

MR. EDITOR: In order to promote the success of the Democratic party in this District there can be no doubt of the necessity at present existing for holding a Convention to nominate some suitable person as a candidate for Congress. Besides Mr. Venable and Mr. Lewis, who are now canvassing the District, the names of other prominent Democrats have been suggested, and it is right and fair that there should be a free expression of the wishes and feelings of the District in the premises.

To this end, therefore, I would suggest as a proper place for holding the Convention, the City of Raleigh, the time the 4th Saturday in May.

A DEMOCRAT.

DIED,

In this City, on the 27th instant, of pneumonia, Joseph McKnight, infant son of J. W. & Eliza J. Chadwick, aged 2 years, 8 months and 4 days.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell—and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

March 22, 1853. 36—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Family Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES.

Black Grode Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other fancy silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English, and Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black Crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

NOTICE!

ON Tuesday, the 3d of May next, will be sold, at the Court House door, in Greenville, to the highest bidder, all the shares of Stock owned by delinquent Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank Road Company. Terms in accordance with provisions of the Charter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED MOYE, President.

JNO. A. SELBY, Clerk.

Greenville, March 22d, 1853. 37—1m.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—

*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.

The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.

Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.

Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.

*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FASHIONABLE black Moleskin,
White, Drab, and Black Summer Hats, for Men and Boys,
Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Black and White Wool Hats for Sambo.

J. BROWN.

March 28, 1853. 38—

Family Groceries.

25 BBLS. Loaf, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also black Tea.
For sale by J. BROWN.

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.
For sale by J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

ON HAND.

100 PIECES brown and bleached shirting and sheeting,
1-4 Linen shirting.
2-8 Pillow-cases linen by the yard or piece.
Brown and bleached jeans,
Drab corset do.
All for sale by the yard or piece. J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

TAR! TAR!! TAR!!!

75 BARRELS Tar, just received in good order, and for sale at $2,50 per Barrel—cash.

JOHN W. PUGH.

Gaston, N. C., March 17, 1853. 38—w3w.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1853-'54.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 19, 1853.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving five days' notice, except for Biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, viz:

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, dried Apples, and Soap.

The Flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1852 or 1853, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; *and fully equal to the best description of Richmond flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates;* and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Biscuit *shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year* 1852 *or* '53; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy Yards: Shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit casks, or barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be distilled one year before delivery, and be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be the best Havana brown, and be delivered in strong, sound barrels, *with lining hoops at each head.*

The Tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Rice shall be of the very best quality, and when required, shall be delivered in tierces or strong barrels, *with lining hoops at each head*, at the option of the bureau.

The Butter shall be of first quality table butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white oak firkins, of about eighty pounds each, air and pickle tight.

The Molasses shall be equal to the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and be delivered in good strong barrels, *with white pine heads;* which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and shall be delivered in strong barrels, with the heads well secured.

The Vinegar shall be of the first quality Cider Vinegar, and be delivered in good new, strong, well seasoned white oak barrels; which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Pickles shall be put up in iron-bound half-barrels, and each half-barrel shall contain one gallon of Onions, one gallon of Peppers, and thirteen gallons of *Gherkins;* and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds and only be paid for; and each half-barrel shall then be filled with white wine Vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French Vinegar; the half-barrels vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy Yards, and the contractor shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch raisins; and shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes, and hooped at each end.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and shall be delivered in tight whiskey barrels or half-barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Soap shall be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, *to be hooped at each end;* the price to be uniform at all the stations.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, firkins, kegs, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery, before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, firkins, kegs, boxes, or packages shall be marked with their contents and the contractors name. All the barrels or kegs of flour, bread, butter, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for	
Flour,	2,000 bbls.	per bbl.
Biscuit,	1,600,000 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey,	35,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea,	20,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee,	20,000 lbs.	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Butter,	20,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush.	per bush.
Vinegar,	26,000 gals.	per gal.
Raisins,	50,000 lbs.	per lb.
Dried Apples,	50,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles,	150,000 lbs.	per lb.
Soap,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Seperate offers must be made for each article (except soap) at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder: and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaranty required by law; the competency of the guaranty to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

Extract from the Act of Congress, approved Aug 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

March 19, 1853. 965—w4w.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

LOTTERY AGENTS & BANKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

**No. 1, Light St., Baltimore,

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C.,
January 1, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

They will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5000 as purchasers may prefer.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above, until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer
25] Of the State of North Carolina.

Office C. F & D. R. N. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for work done, or materials and supplies furnished said Co., to present them duly authenticated at this office on the 1st Friday of April next. This notice is given with a view to ascertain the precise amount of debts against the Company, in order that they may be paid as soon as practicable.

ALEX. MURCHISON, President.

By order of the Board.
J. J. Jackson, Sec.
March 8. 33—tA.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permaneutly in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. Call and See.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will attend at the Court House, in this City, on Thursday the 31st day of March instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year according to law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.
Raleigh, March 10th, 1853. 33—td.

A LARGE lot of Albon's Powders, for cleansing and polishing Mirrors, Windows, Lamps and Glass Ware, also for polishing Furniture, Gold, Silver and Brass, Britaina, Steel and all Metals. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.
January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the subscribers his free papers, which were issued to him by the County Court of Nash, signed Samuel Brown, Clerk. I will give five dollars reward and many thanks to any one who will put me in the way of recovering these papers. GEORGE LOCUS.
Near Raleigh, March, 1853. 32—3tpd.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. —28

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 16, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Professor Emmons' Report.

REPORT of Professor Emmons on the Geological Survey of North Carolina.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, March 18 1853. 35—

Iredell on Executors.

A TREATISE on the Law of Executors and Administrators. For sale by
March 19, 1853. W. L POMEROY.

Lows' Brown Windsor Soap. A further supply of Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap—which is so extensively used and favorably known, is just received at PESCUDS DRUG-STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Greenville, N. C.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by
H. D. TURNER

A SURE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

We feel it our duty to urge upon all who have not yet tried their luck in the Wheel of Fortune, where so many thousand have received a competency for life with but trifling outlays, through the instrumentality of the Great Prize Sellers, PYFER & CO., to procrastinate no longer, but resolve to take one or two chances in the

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MARCH.

The first order may place a Correspondent in independent circumstances for life, and thereby avoid ages of misery, while a small outlay will enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire.

PRIZES SOLD LAST MONTH.

$50,478 in package quarter tickets sent to S. Caroli
$30,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$15,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.
$42,000, in package of quarters, sent to North Carolina.
$17,716, in package of Halves, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000 single whole Ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in package of halves sent to Tennessee.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	38,161	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
7	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	14 00
10	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
10	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
10	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
10	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
18	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
21	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00
28	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A Package of Tickets can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 22, 1853. 28—

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

Asparagus—Giant,
Beans—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
Beans—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
Beets—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
Brocoli—Early and Late,
Cabbage—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
Cauliflower—Early & Late
Carrot—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
Cress—Curled or Pepper-grass.
Cucumber—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
Egg Plant—Large purple,
Corn—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
Letuce—Early curled
Roral Cabbage, [silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
Melons—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
Mustard—White and brown,
Nasturtium,
Okra,
Onion—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
Parsley—Plain and curled,
Parsnip—Long Smooth, Sugar,
Guernsey,
Peas—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow-fat,
Pepper—Long Cayenne.
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
Radish—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
Rhubarb—Myatts victoria,
Spinach—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
Salsify or vegetable oyster,
Squash—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
Tomato—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.
January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said County, will sell before the Court House door, on Thursday the 24th of March next, an undivided moiety of the following valuable lots in the city of Raleigh, to wit. Lots Nos. 206, 207, 222 and part of 223.

Terms six months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Clerk and Master.
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1853. 30—wtd

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.
November 24th, 1852. 4—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

Aubry, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. Silas Burns,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The Engine, as to finish and strength, performance and durability, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The Mills run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59.

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds. not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years past, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked Branch & Sydnor, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freight on all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors at West-Hill.*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, }

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "Wes' Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.
Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Poetical and Prose Writings of Dr. John Lofland; **The Milford Bard,** consisting of Sketches in Poetry and Prose, Moral, Patriotic, Sentimental, Sympathetic and Humorous, with a Portrait of the authors and a sketch of his life.

Voices from the Mountains and from the Crowd, being a collection of Poems, by Charles MacKay.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France by Alphonse De Lamartine, vol. III, now ready.

Parisian Lights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles, illustrated.

Corneille and his times, by M. Guizot.

Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Donald MacLeod.
"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,"

A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and Florence, by Jno. A. Dix.

English Items, or Microscopic views of England and Englishmen, by Matt F. Ward, author "of letters from three continents."

Life and Memorials of Daniel Webster, from the New York Daily Times, 2 vol. Appletons Popular Library. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, March 14th, 1853. 34—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SINGLE Blessedness, or single ladies and gentlemen, against the slanders of the pulpit, the press and the lecture room, addressed to those who are really wise, and to those who fancy themselves so.

Christmas at Old Court, a fire-side Book, by Charles B. Taylor, M. A.

Day-Dreams, by Martha Allen.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, a year Book of facts in Science and Art, for 1853.

Thoughts on the Death of Little Children, by Samuel J Prince.

Autobiography of a New Churchman.

New Themes for the Protestant Clergy.

Pictorial New Testament.

Politics for American Christians, &c.

Esop in Rhyme, or Old Friends in a New Dress, 1 vol., 16 no., 288 illustrations. (This is the only Edition of Esop's Tables in Rhyme.)

For sale at the N. C. Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, March 15th, 1853. 34—

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice,
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes.
Rio Laguiro and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies ses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slip
For sale by J. BROWN.
October 26, 1852. 100—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

Further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Manu Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.
February 10, 1853. 950—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"THE TIME HAS COME."

THE Subscribers having purchased the large and well assorted stock of Goods, owned by the late Richard Smith, in a lump, will sell the larger portion of them at cost and under. Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and the rest of mankind, would do well to call and examine the Stock and get such things as they need for time to come. In addition there is a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Mouslins, Muslins, white and colored Ginghams, Cloths, and Cassimeres and Vestings of a very superior quality. 400 pieces of Calicoes, which will be sold *remarkably* low. Call soon and get bargains at the old stand of R. Smith, on the corner of Fayetteville and Harget Streets.

EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh Feb. 21, 1853.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

JUST received and for sale at FR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.
Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 25—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

POWELL'S HOTEL,
SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his numerous friends in town and country that he has removed from Blacks & Whites, in Nottoway, and has taken charge of the old and popular resort, either for pleasure or the prosecution of business—POWELL'S HOTEL—where he would be pleased to extend the courtesies of host to those who may favor him with a call.

The situation of this house is admirable, and commends itself to persons who visit the city for the transaction of business, located in the midst of some of our largest commission and ware houses, within a convenient distance to the various railroad depots and the steamboat landing, and its facilities are inferior to none in the State for rendering the traveller comfortable in his sojourn in our city.

The house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up with NEW FURNITURE, selected with entire reference to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

The BAR is supplied with excellent WINES and LIQUORS and superior CIGARS, and the TABLE will be filled with the best the market and surrounding country will afford. In a word, the proprietor intends making his house an agreeable and pleasant resort for those who board with him or for the transient public. He respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the former patrons of the house. T. W. EPPES.

☞ An OMNIBUS will be in attendance to convey passengers to the Hotel on the arrival of the cars.
March 1, 1853. 961—w4w.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BANCROFT'S History U. S., Vol V.,
Grate's History of Greece,
Works of Daniel Webster, 6 vols. 8 vo.,
Napoleon Dynasty, by the Berkley men,
History of Romulus, by Jacob Abbott,
American Almanac for 1853,
Men of the Time,
Carpenter's Physiology—New Edition, (Nov. 1852,)
American Literature and Manners,
Lays of Ancient Rome, by T. B. Macauley,
Gray's Elegy, illustrated,
An Olio, by Mrs. Judson,
Book of the Heart,
Moody's New Testament,
Eclipse of Faith, or a visit to a Religious Sceptic,
Masonic Trestle Board.
Eoline, by Mrs. Hentz,
Recollections of a Southern Matron, by Mrs. Gilman,
Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table, by Lewis Gaylord Clark, Editor of Knickerbocker,
Voices of Nature & Foster Child—the soul of man,
Home Scenes, by Grace Aguilar,
Thackeray's Men's Wives,
" A Shabby Genteel Story,
Halleck's Poetical Works—New Edition.
To be had at low prices at the Book Store of
W. L. POMEROY.
33—

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,
No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear
September, 1852. 91—

NEW BOOKS.

CONSOLATION, in discourses on select topics, addressed to the suffering people of God, by James W. Alexander, D. D.

A Pastor's Legacy, being Sermons on practical subjects, by the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D.

The Early Days of Elisha, translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, with an introduction, by Gardener Spring, D. D.

The Female Jesuit and Sequel, by Mrs. S. Luke.

A Pastor's Sketches, by Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D.

The Summer and Winter of the Soul, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A.

Daughters of China or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire, by Eliza J. Gillett Bridgeman.

The Sunny Side, by H. Trusta.

A Peep at Number Five, by H. Trusta.

The Tell Tale or Home Secrets told by Old Travellers, by H. Trusta. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, February 24th, 1853. 29—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosier Stocs and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

Johnson's Soap. A splendid Soap and has given entire satisfaction to those who have tried it. A further supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Raleigh,					
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25